LONDON, OCTOBER 3, 1850. Transition states, even when the change is palpably and undealably for the better, are always conditions of disorder in the physical world; they are also, unavoidably, occasions of suffering, anxiety, and, it may be, of temporary deterioration to some classes of mankind, when they occur in the social and political world. The transition from buckles to shoestrings spoiled the trade of those who manufactured the former esticles and the contrary, materially increased by the uncertain and conflicting nature of the details. A rumor of the most deplorable character, as respects the fate of Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions, has been put in circulation. It is sufficiently probable to startle us with fears that it may be true, but it is so loosely narrated in the despatches that we cannot extract any conclusive evidence of its truth. Its purport is as follows: Transition states, even when the change is palwho manufactured the former article; and the ion of free trade in grain has no doubt occaadoption of free trade in grain has no doubt occa-sioned much disarrangement, and, it may be feared, distress among the farmers of England. But who will say that a string is not a more comfortable djunct to a shoe than a buckle; or that a large taxed loaf is not preferred by the moor man to mall taxed one ?

In the same way we may judge of the change which has taken place in our modes of locomotion during the last half century—a transition which has superseded stage-coaches by railways and sailing vessels by steamships. No doubt the former caused terrible work among turnpike trusts, posting houses, and the proprietors of mail-coaches and post-chaises. We do not know that the latter did its mode of employment; but British commerce is of a very elastic nature, and vessels thus superseded by steam found profitable occupation in some line or other yet uninvaded by that powerful agent. One thing is certain: our sailing tonnage has not diminished since the introduction of steam vessels, whilst the latter has increased from one vessel of sixty-nine tons, in 1814, to 1,149 vessels, with an aggregate of 159,884 tons, in 1849. But an evil hitherto unthought of is more about 1849. aggregate of 159;884 tons, in 1849. But an evil hitherto unthought of is now charged upon this transition from canvass to steam. It is said that a very different and inferior class of persons is placed in charge of the lives and general safety of the class of the lives and general safety of the lives and general safe in charge of the lives and general safety of the increased number of passengers by this more rapid and certain mode of transit. We knew that this is not the fact as respects our great Atlantic line of steamships: no better seamen, or more competent officers, or more polished gentlemen ever trod a quarter-deck than the gallant commanders of our noble line of Cunard steamers; and we are willing to accord the same high character to the captains of the Mediterranean and other principal routes. But we are afraid, from the number of accidents which have lately occurred among our coasting and channel steamers, that the charge of incompetence or making with such indefatigable vigor." and channel steamers, that the charge of incompetence or heedlessness, or both, is not an unjust one when applied to their officers. The Times newspaper has taken up the subject, and thus discourses upon it :

ject, and thus discourses upon it:

"The mere seamanship required for the due management of a steam is of a very inferior description to that needed for a sailing vessel; so that there was an antecedent probability that vessels going short voyages, and requiring for their guidance comparatively little knowledge of navigation, would be entrusted to persons who were willing to take less wages, and who in fact were less trustworthy men than the commanders of eea-going and sailing ships. And such, we fear, from the many terrible accidents that have lately occurred, has been the case. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that every day brings an account of some terrible catastrophe, in which many lives have been lost, much property destroyed, and great pain and suffering endured. Negligence, ignorance, brutality, and cowardice are exhibited by those in command, and utter insecurity is the predominant feeling on and great pain and suffering endured. Negligence, ignorance, brutality, and cowardice are exhibited by those in command, and utter insecurity is the predominant feeling on the part of the public. Punishing the guilty persons, though very necessary and judicious, is still not sufficient for the purpose we ought to have in view; but, even if sufficient, it certainly is not the best way of attaining the proper end. Prevention, according to the old and well known saying, is better than cure: we ought as a nation to interfere, and, by well-arranged regulations, compel the owners of this class of property to find trustworthy and skilful commanders for the vessels destined to convey passengers from one port to another, no matter how near to each other."

""and a quarter of the full extent of its tocsin sound, "Paul's were swung to the full extent of its tocsin sound, "Paul's were swung to the full extent of its tocsin sound, "Paul's were swung to the full extent of its tocsin sound, "Paul's were swung to the full extent of its tocsin sound, "Paul's were swung to the full extent of its tocsin sound, "Paul's were swung to the full extent of its tocsin sound, "Paul's were swung to the full extent of its tocsin sound, "Paul's were swung to the full extent of its tocsin sound, "Paul's were swung to the full extent of its tocsin sound, "Paul's were swung to the full extent of its tocsin sound, "Paul's were swung to the full extent of its tocsin sound, "Paul's were swung to the full extent of its tocsin sound, "Paul's were swung to the full extent of its tocsin sound, "Paul's were swung to the full extent of its tocsin sound, "Paul's were swung to the full extent of its tocsin sound, "Paul's were swung to the full extent of its tocsin sound, "Paul's were swung to the full extent of its tocsin sound, "Paul's were swung to the full extent of its tocsin sound, "Paul's were swung to the full extent of its tocsin sound, "Paul's were swung to the full extent of its tocsin sound, "Paul's were swung to the full extent of its tocsin

ments, the feelings of the community at large, which have been painfully shecked by the many accidents which have gress took up the consideration of the question so far back as Rome during any period of their history. by the British Legislature.

Mighty projects of internation on of our commercial and moneyed men. We trust they are practicable, for what cannot be compassed by cable to their united operation. These projects are indicative and generals and prime ministers are truly insignificant when to our invitation, and we assure them we are prepared to give unassisted by knowledge and destitute of money. The public sentiment among the nations of Europe, as at present lic sentiment among the nations of Europe, as at present indicated, is, we think, a desire for peace; and one of the great projects to which we allude is an extension of the "realm of steam." The steam-engine is the pioneer of so-cial reformation; it occupies, or nearly so, the position which the printing-press did about four hundred years ago. The have been rising, particularly in the midland counties' shares, starting from the East, and projecting its course from Cal- been done, but there are no changes of any consequence cutta to Hyderabad, and so forward. These two will meet at There is a general opinion that we shall require a much sides. Ignorance and intolerance, and long-cherished nation- portation to be equal to at least 4,000,000 of quarters. al antipathy will be placed between two fires—those of science and peaceful and profitable intention, and will soon and rice have fetched increased prices. yield to a better state of things. It is only a question of There is much speculation in the cotton market, and time, and that, probably, a short one. But the great plan, general fear entertained of the shortness of the coming crop. already on the tapis, is the connexion of Vienna—to which This fear causes the cotton manufacturers of England to be there is nearly a continuous road from Ostend—through Pesth, less active and prosperous than almost all the other branches, Constantinople, Asia Minor, Persia, Beloochistan, with and accounts are rather cheerless from Manchester. It may India-still further, with China. We are quite aware that be mentioned here, in proof of our almost entire depen political questions may, and most likely will arise, the prominent one being the old rivalry between the Sclavonian and material, that, whilst we received 354,656 bales of cotton the Saxon in the East. These questions will, however, have more in 1849 than we did in 1838 from America, we receiv-to be settled some time or other, and we do not see any ed 8,467 bales less from all the rest of the world in 1849 difficulty in their settlement if entered upon with a proper than we did in 1836. it. We already anticipate the time when either Great -as Chairman or Manager of the "Asia Minor, Euphrates, Persis, and Beloochistan Railway and Steam Company. Seriously speaking, however, we have seen, in our short to show that cotton may be made a most important article of career, greater and more unlooked for announcements than cultivation in the African republic. this take place. Colonel CHESNEY, in his account of the Euphrates expedition, says that science might so far remove field, and Rochdale; there is a trifling rise in the raw mate existing impediments, and at no immoderate expense either, rial. The silk trade is brisk at Macclesfield. Hemp and as to bring Bombay within eighteen days and a half of Londau without variation; and the same may be said of metals don by see and fourth a don by sea, and fourteen days and a half by a route through of every description.

educed to nonentities when encountered by science.

We would rather "babble" about these things than politics—changing, uncertain, illiberalizing politics!—and it is fortunate for the indulgence of our taste that, so far as respects home affairs, we have nothing political to discourse about. The Quanum is yet in Scotland; Ministers are recreating on the moors or by the sea shore; members of Parliame are either shooting partridges or dispensing justice as country ber of the tradesmen, have stolen a brief interval of absence from their offices and counters. Unfortunately the masses are chained to their daily toil, in order that they may earn and eat their daily bread; to them the imperious law of necessity says " work on, work ever." Yet even they, in general, may be said to have full employment and cheap bread. It is,

Despatches of great length and apparent particu-larity have just been received from the exploring expedition in the Arctic regions. We cannot add expedition in the Arctic regions. We cannot add that the intelligence conveyed is either satisfactory or conclusive. Even suspense is not relieved, but is, on the contrary, materially increased by the uncertain and conflicting nature of the details. A rumor of the most deplorable character, as respects the fate of Sir John Franklin and his gallant com-

probable to startle us with fears that it may be true, but it is so loosely narrated in the despatches that we cannot extract any conclusive evidence of its truth. Its purport is as follows:

"That in the winter of 1846, when the snow was falling, two ships were broken by the ice a good way off in the direction of Cape Dudley Diggs, and afterwards burnt by a fierce and numerous tribe of natives; that the ships in question were not whalers, and that epaulettes were worn by some of the white men; that a part of the crews were drowned; that the remainder were some time in huts or tents apart from the natives; that they had guns but no balls; and that being in a weak and exhausted condition, they were subsequently killed by the natives with darts or arrows."

This report is based upon the story of an Esquimaux met with by Sir John Ross and Captain Ommaney, in the ships Felix and Assistance, near the northern extremity of Baffin's Bay. This Esquimanx tale is told to an Esquimanx interpreter, and by him translated into Danish to the steward of the Prince Albert, and by the steward into English. Another Danish interpreter on board the Lady Franklin gives a transmuch mischief to our mercantile marine. It no lation totally at variance with that of the steward, and which doubt caused a large amount of tonnage to change merely verifies what has been found to be the case—that a vessel—the North Star—had safely passed the winter in the bay where the massacre is said to have taken place. The Times finds great fault with the losse style of Sir John Ross's despatches, and says that it "is impossible to deduce a satisfactory narrative from them;" and the Daily News says that one qualification of a person in Sir John's position should be that he is able to write intelligible English. The Times sums up by

We lament, in common with our fellow men, that we have no good news of our gallant commander and his crews; and lament the more that any rumors so distressing as the one we have alluded to should be propagated upon such loose testi-

The only Theatrical news is the opening of the PRINCESS's THEATHE, under the management of Messrs. Kean & Keeley. Mr. and Mrs. Kean have received great encomiums for their performance in Hamlet and Ophelia.

This is not the season to expect any thing very import in "New Books." A new work, called "London as it is To-day," says : " Within a compass, the radius of which does " not exceed five miles, there are no fewer than two millions

Some of our antiquarian literati indulge the idea that these tables will give us a better account of the history, religion, julately occurred, and that the entire subject will occupy the early attention of Parliament. We recollect that your Conries before the Christian era, than we have of either Greece or

> average of the preceding ten years was 1,116. Four cases of cholers and fifty-seven of diarrhosa occurred. The hirths were 1,473.

The preparations for the "Industrial Exhibition" in Hyde science and capital? There is no doctrine of finality appli- Park are going on very successfully. We hear favorable accounts of the interest taken in this projected great gathering of a truly gratifying state of public sentiment among the of nations from all parts of the Continent, and our own peomighty of the earth; and, after all, the wise men and the ple are exerting themselves, and are determined not to com wealthy men are the mighty ones, for emperors and kings, off second best; we know our American friends will respond

money was offered, last week it was asked for ; but the terms are the same. The stock market has been very quiet ; little steam-engine is already on its road from the West, approaching the frontiers of Turkey; while at the same time it is also been quiet through the week; an average business has no distant day at the station-house at Bussorah! A belt of ger importation between harvest and harvest than we did last semi-civilization will soon bring about enlightenment on both year. Some calculators make the additional necessary im-

A curious and interesting corre Britain or Russia will be announced as the head of the Board the cultivation of cotton in Liberia has taken place between President Roberts, of Liberia, Lord Palmerston, the Board of Trade, and the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, tending

The woollen trade is brisk at Leeds, Halifax, Hudde

nt; whilst messages might be conveyed by the The news from FRANCE is unimportant. M. aid of the electric telegraph-where practicable-in eight days Barthelemy's circular, announcing the "divine and ten hours! When we remember that Boston and New right" to rule of Henry V, has produced conster-Works now going on through the isthmus connecting North

Larochejaquelin feels himself excommunicated, and South America will bring about results which we dare and has withdrawn himself from the party of not at present attempt to enumerate, we feel that mind is which he was the great champion. The really omnipotent over matter, and that time and space are talked-of fusion between the Legitimists and the Orleanists is now an impossibility. The former will stand out for hereditary rights, and the latter for dynastic ones, and both will unintentionally play into the hand of Louis Napoleon; and this country, and striving to heal the breach caused by Orleanists is now an impossibility. The former the latter is quite aware of. His best course will be to "bide his time;" and this course he probably has adopted. He will now wait to see whether the National Assembly will agree to the revision of the constitution, so as to allow of his ontinuing in power. If they do not, he will, it is

night of the 15th ult. that the troops which the Go-vernment thought could be most depended upon were kept under arms in their barracks.

The news from Rome is that the decrees of Car-

dinal Antonelli, in which the people of Rome are mocked with a gracious grant of the smallest ap-

proach to a constitution ever offered to a nation

have been torn and defaced every where. The new Papal

paper money has fallen three per cent. in consequ hese decrees. The Sicardi law of Piedmont, which divested the clergy of their exclusive privileges and placed them o the same level with other subjects, has, with the events springing out of that law, led to a dispute between the Piedmont Cabinet and the Holy See, which will not be very easily adjusted. It is thought that his Holiness does not so much object to the principles of this law as to the indepen-dent mode in which it was enacted. The law itself was no novelty in Catholic countries, for we believe Piedmont was the only State in which the priests, previous to the late en-actment of the law, continued to enjoy certain privileges.

The Porr was offended that no concordat was asked from him before the law was passed; and when a refusal to sub-mit to its operation had subjected the Archbishop of Turns to imprisonment, the Holy Father became seriously incensed. He will not hear one word of explanation from M. PINELLI, the Piedmont Special Envoy, until the Archbishop is libera ted; and Cardinal ANTONELLI has declared the treatment of the Archbishop to be "an insult to the Church, for which immediate reparation is due." A strong remonstrance to the Pors has been signed by six Sardinian Bishops, and a very pretty ecclesiastical quarrel has arisen, threatening the unity of the Catholic Church. The business will probably remain in statu quo until the meeting of the Sardinian Parliament.

German affairs still remain unsettled and in great intricacy. The model revolution in the little State of Hassa appears to be progressing in the most tranquil and praiseworthy manner. We say appears, for we have such con-flicting accounts of the parts which Austria and Prussia are about to take in the business, and the immediate actors in the revolution at Cassell are so variously represented, that we know not what is the present actual condition of affairs, nor what is likely to be the result. One portion of our journals say that Paussia will not allow the interference of any other Power in the affairs of Hesse, however it may be sanct by the Diet at Frankfort ; the King asserting that "he can not possibly recognise in the plenipotentiaries of sundry German States a totality of that Confederation, to which the deference of Germany is due." Other journals say that temberg troops to occupy Cassel, to put down all opposition Elector, and enable him to govern, not merely without a Parliament, but without and against law, cu right, and strongly expressed popular will." We can hardly imagine that Austria has counselled and consented to such a ng unless she were certain of Prussian support and Prussian acquiescence; nor can we yet believe that Prussia will thus forfeit her last claim to the respect of Germany, and break the last link which bound her to the constitutional party Should this be consummated, every spark of constitution government will be trodden out of Germany. Every whe have the Chambers been dissolved or sent about their business; every where is the press put down and the rights o towards Hesse is reported, by some of the papers of this known to entertain of any popular movement, and from his having discovered that the late proceedings at Cassel did not arise from any constitutional action on the part of the people of HESSE, but from the ever-restless activity of the anarchist party, which aims at some identification of its own saltra iews with the moderate and constitutional views of the Hessian remonstrants—thus making the question at issue no longer one between constitutionalism and absolutism, repre-sented as of old by Prussia and Austria, but between order and disorder, well-regulated liberty and anarchy. If this be the real posture of affairs, we do not wonder at the refusal of

The struggle for the preservation of the constitution MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN is progressing. The authorities have by violence prevented the members of the abolished chamber from meeting; but the representatives have determined to abide by their oaths, and to meet to assert the rights of the nation against arbitrary power. This will be another point for the Frankfort Diet to settle.

the Danes have had the worst of it. The Elector the Danes have had the worst of it. The Elector of Hesse Cassel has issued a proclamation denouncing all parties who have been concerned in the late movements, and stating his determination to put down "all kinds of political disorder." The popular authorities in Cassel do not appear to be intimidated by this edict, but declare themselves in the popular authorities authorities in the popular auth determined to continue in the path of duty. The jeopard by a war their great common interest—Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt is also combattheir very existence. I feel assured we shall soon ing popular movements and denouncing popular feeling by threatening proclamations. Should these hear of the adjustment of this Hessian affair, which paper bullets not reach their object, they will be topic of European politics. foreign muskets.

The speech from the throne at the opening of for settling the national debt. Nothing new from FRANCE OF ITALY.

The vessel Prince Albert, attached to the Arctic expedition, has arrived at Aberdeen, and announced the discovery, at Cape Reilley and Beechy Island. at the entrance of the Wellington Channel, of traces of five places where tents had been fixed, of great quantities of beef, pork, and birds' bones, and of piece of rope with the Woolwich mark upon it. rals to succumb. These were considered undoubted traces of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S expedition. The exploring vessels were pushing boldly up Wellington Channel.

The overland mail from Bombay, with letters to

the 21st August, has arrived, but brings no news of One hundred and sixty Birmingham manufactu

rers have applied for fifteen thousand feet of room

ng for the exhibition of 1851. Three o'clock .- The Archbishop of Turin has been tried at that city for contumacy, and banished the country. The affairs of the Archbishoprick are to be managed as if the see was vacant. The expelled dignitary has arrived at Besancon, in France. The refractory Archbishop of CAGLIARI, in Sardinia, has also been banished, and has arrived at Civita Vecchia. The fighting in Holstein still continues, and the Danes are still the losing party.

The differences between the Spanish and Nea-

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

politan Governments are said to have been arranged

PARIS, OCTOBER 3, 1850.

The political news from France is of small im portance by this steamer, and in all probability will continue to be so till the reopening of the As sembly, when we are expecting to see the two monarchical parties, at the present moment most prominent and hostile, assume clearly-defined po-sitions. In the mean time, the chief of the one (the Bonapartist) will be paying assiduous court to the injudicious publication of the famous Wiesbader circular. That paper will not, I think, produce a fatal division in the party itself; in fact, it only announced doctrines believed and professed secretly, if not loudly, by ninety-nine in a hundred of the members of the party. Its publication gave rise to a questhought, make a direct appeal to the people.

The only news from Spain is that General
Concern took leave of the troops at Madrid on the 22d ult., preparatory to his departure for Cuba. party will rally with the devotion and bigotry, and, 2d ult., preparatory to his departure for a large state of the chivality which is its characteristic and the chivality which is its characteristic, to the principle of Legitimacy, and present upon the opening of the Assembly, five weeks however, a miserable state of existence, as to the condition of also owing to the tyranny of the petty local authothe "whole man," which renders these things a blessing. The possibility of a military demonstration
The primeval curse upon Adam's race is literally verified in favor of the Duke de Saldanha is asserted with

the pale of Legitimacy, upon the indifferent, the wavering, and the despairing of all the other parties, who might in the course of events have been induced to accept Henry V, is, I am more and more inclined to believe, disastrous to the cause, and will make Henry V impossible in France; for this document assures them that it is not only the person of the Legitimist heir which they would have to accept, but the Legitimist system of government, to accept, but the Legitimist system of government, as proceeded to Cadiz, whence, on the 15th inst., of Cuba is to embark with strong reinforcements

the rank and file, and at an immense table spread in the open air sixty baskets of champagne, with cold chicken, veal, and cigars, were offered to the

Diet there sitting to his cause. He then returned to his dominions, attended by his odious ministers, and, establishing his court in a small town at a distance from his capital, he issued a series of decrees and proclamations showing his determination to push matters to extremity and enforce submission to his unconstitutional and arbitrary measures, by the aid of foreign bayonets, if necessary. Austria supports the Elector and the Diet; Prussia the people of Hesse Cassel and their constitution. The Prussian Moniteur, of the 30th ult., publishes three important despatches of the Prussian Cabinet to the Prussian Chargé at Hesse Cassel, and to the Hessian Minister of Foreign Affairs. In these despatches it is distinctly declared that Prussia does not recognise as binding the decisions of the Diet at Frankfort touching the affairs of the Electorate, and denies to that body even the character of Diet which it assumes; that the recourse to force by the Elector before trying in vain all pacific mea-sures would be illegal and ill-timed. In support of these views, unusual military activity is observed in Prussia. A corps of observation has been assembled upon the Hessian frontier, ready to enter the Electorate upon the first movement of any other foreign Power to intervene in the quarrel. By separate notes addressed to the courts of St. Petersburgh and Vienna, Prussia explains the policy it has determined to pursue, and justifies it by the peculiar location of the Electorate, lying as it does between separate portions of the Prussian monarchy. In former times we would see in this family quarrel of the Germanic family abundant cause of war between Austria and her rival Prussia. But times are greatly changed, and I cannot believe that in 1850 war between two of the prin morning, to have arisen from the horror which the King is known to entertain of any popular movement, and from his from a cause like this. The quarrel will be settled without an appeal to arms. A compromise will be forced; if need be, the rights and constitutions of the weaker States will be rode over to prevent a war, which would probably become general from bursting out between Austria and Prussia.
Why have I this confidence? Because Austria and Prussia have a common interest, which is superior to and controls their family disputes for in-fluence as members of the German Confederacy Their common enemy—the common enemy of all the monarchical institutions of Europe—is Democratic Socialism. The snake is scotched, but not killed. It is writhing, hissing, and wounded in the grass; angry, dangerous, venomous as ever. The Socialists, from Naples to Berlin, from Paris to Warsaw, are only watching the opportunity to rise and make a clean sweep of all existing institutions, political and social. A war would probably afford them this opportunity. The existing Governments

is, however, at the present moment, the prominent ceeded, we fear, by more destructive ones from Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt. This, however, is a purely democratic radical movement, which will be the Spanish Cortes will contain, it is said, a plan speedily, as it ought to be, crushed. In Hesse for settling the national debt. Nothing new from Cassel, on the contrary, my sympathies—whatever may be my opinions as to the result of the quarrel —are with the people and against the Government.

The people have clearly law and constitution on their side: they are liberal, but intelligently so. All classes are united, and they are conducting their cause with moderation to a practicable and honest end; but the reaction, I fear, will compel the Libe-

> The Academy of Sciences has just nominated commission, composed of Messrs. Leverrier, Combes, and Pouillet, charged to take into consideration and report upon a project to apply the electric telegraph upon a large scale to the city of Paris and its environs, admitting the public freely to its use. I think it may be predicted without hesitation that this project will not advance beyond the state of theory. France has not yet opened upon its territory a single line for the promotion of its great commercial interests. A line can be hardly said to exist yet even for political purposes. These will necessarily precede by several years those having for their object mere petty interests and private convenience. The political objections which have hitherto prevailed against the putting Paris and all the cities of France in prompt communication with each other by means of the electric telegraph, would apply with nearly equal force to the extensive network of telegraph proposed by the abovementioned project for Paris and its environs. It would be convenient for the transmission of family messages and the appointment of rendezvous. But that would hardly pay. The greater extent and vastly more important commercial interests of London, the superior practical genius of the English people, the character of its Government-less sensitive and less monopolizing than that of Francewill secure the application of the electric telegraph to the British capital twenty years in advance of Paris. I do not believe the man is living who will ee it fully and frankly applied here. By-the-way, a M. Gonon, a Frenchman, professes to have invented a system of application which, after comparison with those of Messrs. Cook and Wheatstone, Henley, and Bain, most in vogue in England, is declared to be greatly superior to them all. It must be so, for La Presse asserts it, and says he will Another Frenchman, Lagrange, an apothecary of

Orient, has been toiling in the cause of the Peace Society for the last fifteen years. He is said to have at last invented a species of cannon ball of lestructive power far superior to all as yet known. A few more such steps, it is argued, and wars must cease upon pain of annihilation to all engaged in them. Experiments testing the efficiency of M. Lagrange's ball have lately been made in presence of Admirals Lasusse and Laguerre, of Gen. La Place, and other distinguished officers. The result was highly successful and satisfactory to all concerned. When the ball strikes it explodes, pro-

the great mass of Englishmen-"they eat their bread in the | confidence, and the court was in such alarm on the the pale of Legitimacy, upon the indifferent, the ducing most frightful ravages. All in the vicinity

as practised for centuries prior to the first revolution, and as attempted to be re-established under the
Restoration. Rather than this, the Republic, the
restoration of the Orleans family, or the Empire itself would be preferred by most persons.

A second great review was had yesterday in the
plain of Satory, near Versailles. Again, after the
exercises, ordinary wine was served in cart-loads to of Cuba, is to embark with strong reinforcements

Generals Leminck and Manzano—the former as commander of the cavalry of the island, the latter as commander of the infantry. He also takes out with him a numerous staff of distinguished and efficient officers. It is evident that Spain does not mean to let her West India possessions be easily wrested from her.

It is understood that the President is preparing his annual message to be presented to the Assembly soon after the re-opening. Conjecture is already busy as to it is probable contents, and some positive assertions are formed upon the subject in the journals; but it is not likely that any of the journals, especially those of the opposition, can possess reliable information upon this subject. The Constitutionnel, which is every day assuming more and more the air and port of the official, is silent respecting the message, It declares, however, and speaks with authority as having it from the fountain source, that the President has no idea of executing an 18th brumatire.

Additional signs, however, are every day remarked of an imperial tendency. Ten days ago it was the appointment of a general (Roguet) as one of his aides-de-camp. Previously they were only colonels. Three or four days since an order was published in the Manifery that no one should hence. Additional signs, however, are every day remarked of an imperial tendency. Ten days ago it was the appointment of a general (Roguet) as one of his aides-de-camp. Previously they were only colonels. Three or four days since an order was published in the Moniteur that no one should henceforth be admitted at the Elysée (as formerly at the Tuileries) but upon formal application and letter of audience granted. Yours, &c.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Asia, from Liverpool the 12th instant, arrived at New York on Wednesday. She made the outward passage in ten days and seven hours. The Pacific made the passage in ten days and twenty hours.

There had been no change in the Liverpool cotton market. Prices remained firm, and a fair usiness had been done during the week. Breadstuffs were without material change.

Tobacco was in active demand, and prices tending in favor of sellers.
The affairs of England and Ireland remain with-

out any new political feature of moment.

From France there is nothing of special interest.

A state of general quietude prevails.

The state of Germany continues to excite great alarm. Austria and Prussia seem upon the verge of an open rupture, and the position of Hesse Cassel and several other of the German States renders the relations of the great German Powers

still more precarious.

The Schleswig Holstein army attempted to take Fredrichstadt by storm on the 5th, but were repulsed by the Danes, after bombarding during the preceding day, destroying a large block of houses close to the road.

Still moving towards the left, along the base of the hill, I

The town was attacked in the evening by two of infantry and a detachment of riflemen. After a desperate struggle, in which both parties must have experienced very heavy losses, the Danes gave way, but only to seek the cover of new retrenchments and barricades thrown up in the middle of the town. The resistance which they met with here was so violent and determined that, notwithstanding the exhibi-tion of most brilliant bravery, the Schleswig Holsteiners were compelled to retire from the town at midnight. They after-wards took up a new position, and the conflict was expected to be renewed on the following morning.

It is positively stated that a decision respecting the Holstein question has been agreed upon by France, Austria, England, and the German States in favor of Denmark. The Duchies will be required to refrain from hostilities, and to await the award of the intervening parties.

EDITORS CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 23-5 P. M. Our city is literally filled with strangers, who have come attend the great Cattle Show and Agricultural Fair. sides this, there is now in session the Fair of the Maryland Mechanics' Institute, the Editorial Convention, also the rearly meeting of the Friends. All the Hotels are filled to overflowing. They are now turning off visiters, for whom they can find no accommodation. I have never seen, except on the occasion of great political conventions, so great a

brong of strangers. Every thing appears to be absorbed in the Cattle Show, which will open to-morrow for public exhibition. It far surpasses any thing of the kind ever before held in Maryland, and seems to be attracting new interest. The specimens of cattle and agricultural implements on exhibition are of a most superior cast. A commendable emulation has been exerted in this enterprise, which cannot fail to be of incalculable advantage. The same thing may be said of the Mechanics' Institute, which is more extensively encouraged than it ever was

It is confidently expected that the President of the United States will be in attendance, and the people will be much disappointed if he does not come.

I have seen a beautiful and richly ornamented hearse, which is designed to carry the remains of the lamented President TATLOR from the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Susquehanna Kailroad depot, when they arrive here.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company took place on Monday, at which and Ohio Railroad Company took place on Monday, at which the President's annual communication was read. It is an able and highly satisfactory document, and sets forth the condition of the Road and of the Company in a most flattering manner. The nett revenue of the Company for the past year has been over 9½ per cent. on the entire capital, and the dividend declared on the Washington branch is 7½ per cent. All persons interested in this great enterprise should read the present report. The election for Directors on the part of the Stockholders took place to-day, and resulted as follows:

Stockholders took place to-day, and resulted as follows:

H AS a very healthy location, near Sandy Spring Post Office, Montgomery County, Md, and twenty miles north from Washington, D. C. The Winter Term will commence on the 12th of the eleventh month, (November.) The accommodations are commodious, and every necessary attention is paid to the health and comfort of the students.

tion is paid to the health and comfort of the students.

The course of study comprises a thorough English Education, and the Latin, Greek, French, and Spanish languages. The mode of instruction is accurate, and the discipline is clear of severity, but firm and decisive in requiring attention to morals, manners, and duty. For the terms and for further information we refer to our prospectus, and to Benjamin Hallowell, of Alexandria, Va.; Gales & Seaton, Washington, D. C.; and E. H. Stabler, Baltimore, Md.

ISAAC BOND, Principal Teacher.

ANNA STABLER, Principal of the Boarding Department, and Associate in the care of Morals, Manners, Health, &c.

OCTOBER.-By BRYANT.

When woods begin to wear the crimson leaf,

And suns grow meek, and the meek suns grow And the year smiles as it draws near death. Wind of the sunny South ! oh still delay In the gay woods and in the golden air, Like to a good old age released from care,

ourneying, in long serenity, away. In such a bright, late quiet, would that I Might wear out life like thee, 'mid bow'rs and bro And, dearer yet, the sunshine of kind looks. And music of kind voices ever nigh; And, when my last sand twinkled in the glass, Pass silently from men, as thou dost pass.

SKETCH OF A BATTLE.

Now for the fight. On the morning of the battle of Toucold chicken, veal, and cigars, were offered to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers. General Changarnier, who is understood to disapprove these proceedings, retired and took the railroad for Paris at the commencement of the repast. Two similar reviews are announced as to take place prior to the re-meeting of the Assembly.

The last intelligence from Germany is of a nature to increase anxiety as to the consequences of the dispute between the Elector of Hesse Cassel and his people. The Elector repaired in person to Frankfort, and obtained the formal adhesion of the Diet there sitting to his cause. He then returned to his dominions, attended by his odious ministers.

be much obliged."

We rode on till we reached a British regiment drawn up in line. With renewed acknowledgments he then took his leave. The air was musical above our heads with whistling and humming missiles. I was now fairly upon the ground, and didn't like to go back.

There was a lull in the fight. The spectacle was singular. Some firing was kept up on both sides, but not sufficient to obscure the view of the French position, which rose immediately in front, a hare range of hills crowned by their redoubts. The atmosphere was bright; and though the skirmishers on the declivity were discoverable only by small white jets of smoke as they fired from time to time, every movement of the enemy on the summit, with the sky for its background, was perfectly visible. I noticed a single horseman, probably an aide-de-camp bearing orders, as distinct and diminutive as if seen through the wrong end of a telescope. You might perceive the very action of his horse, that laborious up-and-down gallop of the French manage, which throws away so much of the snimal's strength and sacrifices speed without securing elegance.

The combat, at this moment, was renewed, and our troops went to wook in earness. The Spanish army ascended the hill to assault the enemy's redoubts. This movement, at first, had all the regularity of a review. But the redoubts opened their fire; as the Spaniards moved up the smoke rolled down; and, when the wind swept it away, their broken bands were seen in precipitate retreat, followed by a large body of the French, who swarmed out from their intrenchments. Instantly, and just in front of me, our artillery opened upon the pursuing foe. The round shot plumped into their columns, knocking up clods as high as a house; and the enemy, not reliabing this salutation, hastily fell back to their former position. Sancho now became a dreadful plague. He had been for some time getting unquiet, and, with the continual firing, he grew worse and worse. I believe this was his first battle, as it was mine. Not content with a l

troops were waiting to storm the heights when the flank movement against the enemy's right, which was his weakest point,
should be sufficiently advanced. All at once I plumped upon
"Cousin Tom," whom I had not met since he embarked,
three years before, a raw subsitern at Portsmouth. There he
now stood, as large as life, rough and ugly, at the head of his
regiment, a regular "Old Peninsular;" and on him had devolved the duty, as he gave me to understand, of "taking
those fellows up the hill." This service, I thought, would
have fallen to some officer of higher rank; but Tom explained.
The regiment having been reduced, either by losses or detachment, its numbers in the field were small, and he being the
senior officer present, of course had to "carry them up."

"Come," said he, "we are going to take a look at those
monsieurs above there; you may as well go with us."

monsiours above there; you may as well go with us."

The proposal was coolly made, so I took it coolly. "With all my heart," said I. "You know what is the feeling to-

all my heart," said I. "You know what is the feeling towards an amateur. If he makes an ass of himself, he's laughed at; and if he gets hit, they only say it serves him right.
If it's of any use, I'll go with pleasure."

"Use?" said Tom. The greatest use. Why, I want to
ask you twenty questions about friands in England. Besides,
you know, if I am knocked over, you can pick me up."

"Very well, then, and you can do the same for me."

"No, no," said Cousin Tom; "I don't promise that; got
my men to attend to. If I am hit, you must take care of me.
If you are hit, you must take care of yourself. Oh, that's the
signal; come along." Away we went up the hill.

Rank and file—double-quick time—a cagital pace for opening the chest. Tom took it easy, frotting on at a steady
pace, and assailing me with a running fire of questions;
while the row that had already commenced above prevented
my returning categorical replies. "Is your father at sea
now?" Bang! from one of the big guns in the French

while the row that had already commenced above prevez my returning categorical replies. "Is your father at now?" Bang! from one of the big guns in the Fre batteries right over our heads. "Got any brandy?" shout from a thousand throats, in the rush, and shock of charge with bayonets. "Had breakfast this morning?" F pop! pop! a running fire of musketry. Pop! pop! pop! of Got any cigars?" Bang! bang! the big guns at it ag. "When did you hear from your mother?" A new sou less loud and sudden, but, from its peculiarity, distinct am the din; a spiteful, whirling, whizzing noise, ten thous sky-rockets combined in one; not, though, like the rocket, first foud, then less audible: quite the contr. Commencing with a faint and distant hiss, it grew lot and louder, came singing on nearer and nearer, till a dropped a few yards in front of our column! The hiss now an angry roar, like the blowing off of steam. The list the bottled demon full in our path, threatening ins destruction, and daring us to advance. Our column has "Hurrah, my lads," cried Cousin Tom, waving his sw once before it spreads." The game old Five-and-tipennies—push by once before it spreads." The game old Five-and-tipennies gave a shout—rushed forward—got by in time, yelping and capering as he passed the fizzing foe. Be felt such an odd sensation. Not the deafness, but the refeat silence in the midst of the turner of the shell. For a few seconds I was stone deaf. I felt such an odd sensation. Not the deafness, but the refeat silence in the midst of the turner of the shell.

sent report. The election for Directors on the part of the Stockholders took place to-day, and resulted as follows:

Johns Hopkins, Samuel W. Smith, Wm. McKim, Edward Patterson, Fielding Lucas, jr., James J. S. Donnell, John I. Donaldson, Columbus O'Donnell, Andrew Gregg, James H. Carter, James Swan, and Charles M. Keyser.

FULFORD BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

AS a very healthy location, near Sandy Spring Post Office, Montgomery County, Md, and twenty miles gether. I saw the gallant old colonel, with outspread arms, two bis house. "Charge!" We must form the gallant old colonel, with outspread arms, gether. I saw the gallant old colonel, with outspread arms, two which we must form the gallant old colonel, with outspread arms, gether. I saw the gallant old colonel, with outspread arms, two which we were mounting to assult, sppeared a regiment of French infantry, enough of the platform or table-land which we were mounting to assult, sppeared a regiment of French infantry, enough of them to eat us up, advancing upon us with an irregular fire, and led on by their colonel. He rode a showy horse, and hat in hand, waved them on, while his white hairs streamed in the wind, and his whole bearing announced the brave old in the wind, and his whole bearing announced the brave old in the wind, and his whole bearing announced the brave old in the wind, and his whole bearing announced the brave old in the wind, and his whole bearing announced the brave old in the wind, and his whole bearing announced the brave old in the wind, and his whole bearing announced the brave old in the wind, and his whole bearing announced the brave old in the wind, and his whole bearing announced the brave old in the wind, and his whole bearing announced the brave old in the wind, and his whole bearing announced the brave old in the wind, and his whole bearing announced the brave old in the wind, and his whole bearing announced the brave old in the wind, and his the hard of the wind, and the most of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of foe; but when the smoke had cleared away, found no foe to fight withal. Nothing was visible save their knapsacks in the distance popping up and down in the smoke, as they scampered off. We still continued advancing in pursuit, and now were fairly in for it, half choked with dust and sulphur. Suffice it to say we made good our footing on the platform, drove the enemy from their position, occupied it ourselves, took possession of their redoubts, and formed, with the rest of the British forces, on the summit of the heights. The day was our own. But there was one unfortunate circumstance to damp our exultation; Cousin Tom was missing. A sergeant now informed me be was wounded, and had gone to the rear.—Blackwood's Mogazine.